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“ There were many junior branches of this ancient family, of which the representatives still exist. The Nangles matched with the first and most noble families in Ireland.

“ It is to be regretted that the remainder of the stone has been lost. It may hereafter turn up.”

Dr. Anster exhibited a small volume, said to have been found on the person of the Duke of Monmouth at the time of his arrest. It is a manuscript volume of 157 pages. It was purchased at a book-stall in Paris, in 1827, by an Irish divinity student; was by him given to a priest in the county of Kerry, and, on the priest's death, became the property of the present possessor. There has been no opportunity of comparing the handwriting with that of the Duke of Monmouth, but Dr. Anster thinks that there can be little doubt of its being genuine, and a considerable part, if not the whole, in the Duke's handwriting. Some parts, that are altogether unimportant, except as showing the kind of things that had interest for the compiler, and which are but extracts from old receipt books and abridgments of English history, are written in the same character with memorandums of a private and personal kind. He then referred to a paper in the last edition of the *Harleian Miscellany*, giving an account of the Duke's capture, and to Sir John Reresby's *Memoirs*, as proving that all the papers, &c., found on the Duke's person, were taken to James the Second.

“ The papers and books that were found on him are since delivered to His Majesty. One of the books was a MS. of spells, charms, and conjurations, songs, receipts, and prayers, all written with the said late Duke's own hand.”—*Harleian Miscellany*, vol. vi. p. 323.

Sir John Reresby describes a book of the kind as taken from the Duke's person. As he tells the circumstance, it would seem to have been taken from the Duke's person at the time

of his execution, and not at that of his capture. But there is either some inaccuracy in his account of the matter, or—which is just as probable—some inaccuracy in the printed copy of his *Memoirs*: for the carelessness with which many of these old books are printed is such as exhibit too frequently alterations of the meaning. “I say this,” added Dr. Anster, “having been astonished at the discrepancies between the printed editions, for instance, of ‘Spenser’s View of the State of Ireland,’ and the manuscript copy of the work in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.”

Sir John Reresby’s words are: “Out of his pocket were taken books in his own handwriting, containing charms or spells, to open the doors of a prison, to obviate the danger of being wounded in battle, together with songs and prayers.”

Barillon describes the book the same way: “Il y avoit des secrets de magie et d’enchantment, avec des chansons, des recettes pour des maladies, et des prières.”

In a note of Lord Dartmouth’s to the modern edition of Burnett’s “*Own Times*” we have the following statement:—“My uncle, Colonel William Legge, who went in the coach with him to London, as a guard, with orders to stab him if there were any disorders on the road, showed me several charms that were tied about him when he was taken, and his table-book, which was full of astrological figures that nobody could understand; but he told my uncle that they had been given to him some years before in Scotland, and he now found they were but foolish conceits.” Mr. Macaulay, in the account of the Duke’s capture, mentions, as taken on his person “an album, filled with songs, receipts, and charms.” The passages which are most curious in the book are those which give some memorandums of his journeys on two visits to the Prince of Orange, in the year previous to his last rash adventure. His movements up to the 14th of March, 1684–5, are given. The entries do not seem to be of much moment; but they may accidentally confirm or disprove some disputed

points of history. There is an entry without a date, describing the stages of a journey in England, commencing with 'London' and 'Hampstead;' it ends with 'Todington.' Todington is a place remarkable in the history of the Duke. Near it was the residence of Lady Henrietta Maria Wentworth, Baroness (in her own right) of Nettlestead, only daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Wentworth, grandchild and heir of the Earl of Cleveland. Five years before the Duke's execution her mother observed that she had attracted his admiration, and she hurried her away from court to Todington or the neighbourhood; and in 1663, when, after the failure of the Rye-house Plot, Monmouth was banished from the royal presence, it was to Todington he retired. When, on retracting the confession which he had made on the occasion, he was banished the kingdom, the companion of his exile was Lady Henrietta Wentworth. "I dwell on this," said Dr. Anster, "because the accidental mention of Todington seems to authenticate the book; the name of Lady Henrietta Wentworth does not occur in it, and the persons in whose hands the book has been since it was purchased in Paris do not seem to have noticed the name of Todington, or to have known that it had any peculiar relation to the Duke's history. It occurs twice in the book; once in the itinerary I have mentioned, and again in a song, which is probably the Duke's own composition :

‘SONG.

‘ With joy we leave thee,
False world, and do forgive
All thy false treachery,
For now we'll happy live.
We'll to our bowers,
And there spend our hours ;
Happy there we'll be ;
We no strifes can see,
No quarrelling for crowns,
Nor fear the great one's frowns,

Nor slavery of state,
 Nor changes in our fate.
 From plots this place is free,
 There we'll ever be ;
 We'll sit and bless our stars
 That from the noise of wars,
 Did this glorious place give,
 That thus we happy live.'

" In the margin is the following substitution (with the word 'or' prefixed) for the line before the last :

' Did us Todington give.'

" In Macaulay's History we find the following affecting mention of Lady Henrietta Wentworth. He has just described Monmouth's execution and burial :—' Yet a few months, and the quiet village of Todington in Bedfordshire witnessed a yet sadder funeral. Near that village stood an ancient and stately hall, the seat of the Wentworths. The transept of the parish church had long been their burial-place. To that burial-place, in the spring which followed the death of Monmouth, was borne the coffin of the young Baroness Wentworth of Nettlestead. Her family reared a sumptuous mausoleum over her remains; but a less costly memorial of her was long contemplated with far deeper interest. Her name, carved by the hand of him she loved too well, was a few years ago still discernible on a tree in the adjoining park.' " Dr. Anster then pointed to the state of the book, which he produced. There were the remains of silver clasps which had been torn off, and a part of the leather of the covers at each side was torn away, seemingly for the purpose of removing some name or some coat of arms with which it had been once marked. " On this account," said Dr. Anster, " and in connexion with the book being found in Paris, I was anxious to cite such passages from the old narratives of the Duke's capture and execution as trace the Duke's papers to the possession

of James the Second. Had this little volume the arms of the Duke of Monmouth on it,—either his own or the royal arms, which the Duke was not unlikely to have assumed,—and had it been among James's manuscripts connected with the history of his own times, the defacement of the binding in this way would be additional evidence of the authenticity of the volume; for the history of James's manuscripts is this; that at the period of the French Revolution the persons in whose custody they were, being fearful of the suspicion likely to arise from their possession of books with royal arms on them, tore off the covers and sent the books to St. Omer's. The after fate of the larger books was, that they were burned; some small ones, we are distinctly told, were saved from this fate, but seem to have been disregarded, and all trace of them lost. The Abbé Waters was the person with whom George the Fourth negotiated for the Stuart papers, and from whom the volumes which have since appeared as 'Clarke's Life of James the Second' were obtained; and it is from the Abbé Waters we have the account of the destruction of King James's autograph papers. I do not know whether it is worth observing, that on the inner cover of this volume we find written the words, 'Baron Watiers,' or 'Watrers.' It is not distinctly enough written for me to be quite sure of the letter between the 't' and the 'e,' but there is a letter, and the name is not *Waters* as now spelled. It is said by Sir John Reresby, that in the book found on the Duke's person there were 'charms against being wounded in battle.' I do not find any such, but there are some prayers against a violent death, which may have been his own, but have, to me, rather the appearance of having been transcribed from some devotional book. I suspect there is a mistake in supposing that this book contains any charm for breaking open prison doors, and I think it likely that Sir John Reresby was misled in the same way that I was for a moment. There is in page 7 a charm in French to procure repose of body and mind, and de-

liverance from 'pains.' The word for pains is written in a contracted form, and might as well stand for prisons, but on examining the context it is plainly the former word which is to be looked for. The charms and conjurations are in general for the purpose of learning the results of 'sickness in any particular case;' of determining whether 'friends will be faithful,' &c. We have 'cures for the stone,' and incantations 'to make grey hair grow black.' This book confirms the character which history gives us of the Duke, as a weak, frivolous, and superstitious man, not unlikely to be influenced for good or evil by the persons and circumstances in which he found himself; and, in its degree, it does something to illustrate the spirit of the age in which he lived."

DECEMBER 10TH, 1849.

The REV. HUMPHREY LLOYD, D. D., PRESIDENT,
in the Chair.

The REV. HENRY KING, LL. D., was elected a Member of
the Academy.

Mr. Ball, on the part of Abraham Whyte Baker, Sen., Esq., of Ballaghtobin, a member of the Academy, and one who has always endeavoured to promote its objects, presented accurate casts of two bear skulls found in the county of Westmeath. The following is a summary of the information Mr. Ball has been able to obtain relative to these very interesting relics of a powerful species long extinct in this island. Mr. Underwood, the well-known and industrious collector of antiquities, who has rescued from destruction many of the best specimens of human art now in the Academy's museum, being in 1846 on one of his tours through the country, dis-